The Carnival at Rome

The Carnival at Bome.

MOVERENTS OF AMERICANS ASBEAD.

[From a Rome letter of Feb. 25.]

The great festive event of the year closed yesterday, and to-day, the Roman world is buried in sackclock and ashes. Notes of preparation for departure are heard at every side, and the English who througed the Corso during the last ten days, are going to Florence and Naples, whilst a certain number are bound for Paris and London. On the whole, the season has been, compared with former years, a failure, and the carnival has exhibited an immense falling off in the spirit and variety of the amusements. In fact, the once celebrated carnival at Rome is degenerating into a very commonplace, and. I may say, valgar affair—and like many other public smusements, such as the legitimate dramagret bore in my opinion—it is going rapidly into disuse. None of the Roman nobility will now patronize it—the only carriages seen in the Corso belong to patrician or plebelan strangers—and if, from any circumstance, the rich English did not appear, the mob alone would have complete possession of the relation to the side of the side have complete possession of times, it was the fashion to reless valuable, from the bal-carriages, and from the car-as well as large quantities of plums. Now you find that the cleds are made up for bouquets, of fine and sand, to represent fing bouquets, mo conies to the periagos to each bal-sweetmeats and su-commonest garder and that a composand of time and sand, to represent ural use. Sometimes malicious is, or balls of filth, in the bound the lime dust, only imagine a handfull, or a bowl full, in sk she runs of her sight being wire mask which every one at the moment. One or two this kind have occurred. The Comfetti, is in ge persons enclose sto quets, and as to young lady receiv her face, and the injured, should t wears, be displac-serious accidents horse racing withouteresting and inspi a riders, which once was an in-ing display, has likewise dege-st between the old hacks of the are no longer fit for active serhorse tracing without riders, which once was an interesting and inspiring display, has likewise degenerated into a contest between the old hacks of the postmaster, which are no longer fit for active service. The cur dogs that start at the same time are most ecommonly foremost in the race, and if there be one tolerable beast among the lot, he wins every day, and of course carries off all the prizes. To add to the discomfort of this year, the weather has been most wretched; a cold northeast wind has prevailed during the whole week, and has prevented many who might have been seen in the Corso from appearing. As if all these causes were not sufficient to ruin the carnival, the Romans, the liberals, have added the plague of political demonstration. A plan was formed, it was said, on last Thursday, at the moment when the last gun announced the close of the Feste, to fall upon the carriages, and pillage several of the neighboring palanes, in the hope that the mob would rise and overpower the French troops. The police were informed of the design, and at the moment of its intended preparation, a large body of troops was marched into the Corso, and a great number of political arrests was made. In my opinion no such conspiracy existed, but Rome is full of professional thieves, and I should not be surprised if a plan for robbery and pillage, to which the name of a political demonstration has been given, was organized. We have had the usual number of profitable to hotels and shopkeepers. This has been a said disappointment to those of the better class, who, at immense expense, decorated their magazines, and imported large stocks of London and Paris luxuries. Not only are the number and rank of our visiters indicated on the books of the various hotels, and by the lists of strangars kept at Piale's excellent news-room, but the attendance at the Protestant church, just outside the walls, is taken as a fair test, and it was remarked that on last Sunday, the very height of the season, not more than 500 formed the congregation. I nerated into a co postmaster, which grace by the Countess de Rayneval, and with an elegance and cordiality that won every heart by the Countess German and her daughters. We had a very splendid fancy hall at the Countess Gersderff Reventlow's, and quadrille balls innumerable at the principal English houses. The three bankers, namely, M. Torlonia, Mr Plowden, and Mr. Hooker, the latter American, vied with each other in grand displays. No less than fifteen hundred of all ranks filled the immense palace of the Prince, but as the suppor-rooms were not opened till three in the morning, much discontent among the hungry guests was exhibited. Mr. Hooker gave his ball at the Palace exhibited. Mr. Hooker gave his ball at the Palace Negrini to at least five hundred, but there a better arrangement was made, and the delicacies of the season and the iced champagne came into play at midnight. Mrs. Plowden's ball was a truly elegant affair, as her rooms are magnifisent, and as the desorations, music, and lighting loft nothing to be desired. The supper and the champagae were perfect in all respects. Mrs. Colonol Lockwood's ball was also most elegantly arranged. The dancing-room is one of the largest in Rome, and as it was radiant with light, and glowing with youth and beauty, the fine effect may be imagined. Unfortunately, some of the medern palsees are so badly built that many families who meant to give balls were compelled to change them into routs, as the floors were not safe for dancing: and in one case, at Mr. Drummond's, where all was supposed to be solid, a beam cracked, and, if the polks had continued, the whole company would have gone down to the first floor, to the millinery rooms of Mme Narcisse. Fortunately notice was given in time to stop the dancing, or else I should have had dire disasters to relate. Mr. Gibson's magnificent status of Sir Robert Peel is nearly completed I speak of the model in clay, for the marble is but the copy of the plaster cast. It is a work of art of the highest order, full of the dignity of the statesman and the orator, without descending into mannerism. Three models were, by order of the government, submitted by the sculptor, and the work on which he is now ongaged is that selected. It is seven feet and a half in height, and colosals of far as to admit util play to the fine features of the great minister, as well as to the classic folds of the drapery in which the person is clad. Mr. Macdonald has just completed his Venus, and his studio is full of repetitions ordered of many of his celebrated works; among which my favorite is the Becchante arranging her flowing locks. Mr. Gibson is equally full of commission for copies of his former statues, and a Venus is now nearly completed—a fine work in all respects. I must not omit doing fusice to the colosas itasses of Washington and Patrick Henry, just executed for brease by Mr. Crawford, and merion artist, the same proportion; and not only do does commerce s

The Democratic and Social Republic.

The Democratic and Social Republic.

(From Galigneni's Messenger, Feb. 20.)

A very singular case was tried three days ago by
the Court of Assisse of the Department of the Nievre.

A woman named Reine Fleury, of Bource Lagrange, was indicted for having killed her husband.

The had been married twelve years, had one child,
and had always lived happily together. In July
last, she, in gossipping with her neighbors, learned
that the red republican socialists were forming se-

cret societies all over the department, and that they required persons admitted to them to take a solema cash to abandon fasher, mether, wife and children to march with them. This made a great impression on her, and she talked a good deel about it. In October last, she was told that her husband had joined one of the societies, and that he had taken the oath. Profoundly affected, she, when he came home, began to repreach him, and told her child not to caress him, as he intended to abandon them both to march with the reds. "Yes," said Fleury, "it is true, I have sworn to sacrifice everything for the cause of the people, and when the reds shall order me, I will abandon my wife, and child, and father, and mother." "What," she cried, "you have really sworn that!" "Yes," he answered, "and I will do it, too; and," he added, "whilst I am away killing others, people will, perhaps, come here and kill you." Reine, who had a knife in her hand, then exclaimed, in great agitation, "Wretch! if you mean to do so, take that!" and she stabbed him in the thigh. The man cried, "Oh, my leg—my leg!" and fell, and shortly after he expired. Amongst the witnesses was a tinman, named Bouchardon, who deposed that he had admitted the unfortunate Fleury, with other persons, to the secret society, and that, after his eyes had been bandaged, the following colloquy took places.—"Are you a republican?" "Yes." "Do you feel that you have the courage necessary to defend the red republic by all possible means?" "Yes." "Before anything further be said, swear to say nothing at any time of what is about to take place here." "I swear it."—"Say, 'I swear to take arms against any one who may attempt to everthrow it."—"I swear it."—"Say, 'I swear to take name sim my power."" swear it."—"Say, 'I swear to take arms against any one who may attempt to overthrow it."—"I swear it."—"Now, tell me, what does a brother who reveals the secrets of the society merit?"—"Death."—"I swear it."—"Now, tell me, what does a brother who reveals the secrets of the society me

Affairs in France.

THE GOSSIT OF PARIS—INTERVIEW BETWEEN LOUIS NAPOLEON, GUIZOT, MONTALEMBERT, AND THE DUKE OF MOUCHY—FACTS ABOUT GROMWELL.

[From a Paris letter of Feb. 25, in London Chronicle.]

Two days ago, the President availed himself of the occasion of a visit paid to him by the Duke de Mouchy, to speak to that gentleman on the subject of affairs in general. It was the first time that the Duke de Mouchy (who is a legitimist) had had a private audience with "his Imperial Highness." After the usual preliminaries, the President requested the Buke to give him some information as to the state of public opinion on the position of affairs. The Duke de Mouchy replied that after the 2d of December public opinion was in general exceedingly favorable to the cause of the President, but that he was bound to say that a change had since taken place. He declared that the persons who formed the entourage of the President, and those who occupied the highest functions in the government, were far from inspiring the country with confidence; and that some of the acts of the President himself had had an injurious effect upon his position in the public esteem, because they seemed to show more vindictiveness ("passion" was the word he used) than people imagine him capable of. The Duke de Mouchy having then stopped, the President requested him to express his feelings and opinions clearly and freely; upon which the Duke de Mouchy went on to say that the decrees for the confiscation of the possessions of the House of Orleans had shocked the feelings of the country, not only as an impolitic measure, but as a measure wanting beth in juoties and morality. Upon this the President interrupted him, and said—

"What! Monsieur le Duc, does it become you, who are a Legitimist, to bisme a measure, the object of which is to annihilate the influence of fife family of Orleans, which for the last sixty years has been the cause of so many misfortunes to this country?"

The Duke de Mouchy replied that he had only expressed what he knew to be the

arrested what he knew to be the opinion of the great number of legitimists; and he added that for the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the

After this conversation, which of course red the formal presentation of the newly elected ser, the four academicians took their leave and

meaber, the four soademicians took their loave and retired.

It did not escape observation that the President appeared anxious to show very marked attentions to M. de Montalembert, as if he wished to of the strong difference which had occurred between him and that gentleman in consequence of the decrees of the 22d of January. Previous to those decrees M. de Montalembert, who had formed part of the Consultative Commission, had also consented to accept the title and the functions of Senator; but the day after the decrees he resigned his post of Commissioner, and this resignation implied the refusal of that of Senator. Since then the President on several occasions attempted, but without result, to make him change his mind. Neither kindness of language, nor promises, nor even menaces produced any effect on the mind of M. de Montalembert, who seemed to have definitively broken with the Elysée, and he declared such to be the fact in the most decided terms. Yet it would appear that a reconciliation has been brought about, and the President's object, no doubt, was, that it should so appear to the distinguished persons present at the interview, and who are of opinion that he has succeeded.

The circumstances which have contributed to that reconciliation are not devoid of interest. M. do Montalembert, who refused to be a senator, has consented to become a candidate to the Legislative Corps for the Department of the Doubs. When these protensions were first made public, they produced an unpleasant effect on the President and his ministers. The attitude assumed by M. Montalember deduced a spirit of future opposition, by no means agreeable to the government. This fear was not without cause; M de Montalembert a particular stamp, and indicated a spirit of future opposition, by no means agreeable to the government the candidature of the candidature of the condition of the most inverse to the surface of the candidature of him. The proposal was accapted, but he still remains free and independent as a candidate. He has taken no pl

The Electric Telegraph in England. The half yearly meeting of the proprietors was held on Saturday, the 29th ult., at the central sta-tion, in Lothbury, the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M. P. residing.

held on Saturday, the 29th ult., at the central station, in Lothbury, the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M. P., presiding.

The accounts show an available balance of £14,701 12s. 3d. Of this sum the directors recommend the division of £9,369 se, which will produce a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon both classes of shares, leaving a balance of £5,323 3s. 3d. to the eredit of the next half year. The capital account, to the end of December last, showed a receipt upon the shares of £330,000; sundry liabilities, as per ledger, £34,981 19s. 9d.; roserved fund, £68,534 16s. 9d.; balance, £14,701 12s. 3d.; total £423,218 8s. 9d. On the other side, the cost of telegraphs, completed and in progress, inclusive of the cost of patents, was £361,731 18s. 8d., other items (including £26,370 19s. 7d. cash and securities in hand), £76,486 10s. 1d.; total £443,218 8s. 9d. The revenue account for the half year ending December 31 showed receipts for messages, subscriptions, and contracts, amounting to £24,336 8s. 10d.; and expenses amounting to £15,979 16s. 7d.; leaving a balance of £8,681 12s. 3d. The report having been received and adopted, formal resolutions carrying out its several recommendations, and making a dividend at the rate of six per cent, were also agreed to; Mr. George Wilson and Colonel Wylde were reelected directors, and Mr. Albert Ricardo was reappointed an auditor.

Another Wikoff Case.

The Gazette des Tribunaux has the following:—
A young female, in possession of a large fortune, met, has tsummer, at a watering place near the Pyrénées, a young man who lived in grand style, and who pretended to be on friendly terms with the principal porsonages of Parisian society. He tormontadher with his attentions to such as exteat that ah was obliged to return to Paris with her daughter. Having learned from her femme-de-chambre that the child was of illegitimate birth, he, shortly after her return, possessed himself of the shild, and disappeared. His object was to constrain the female either to marry him, or to give him a sum of money. But as a prosecution was commenced against him, he deemed it prudent to restore the child. The lady heard nothing further of the adventurer. She subgent attention, and to whom, after a while, she Another Wikoff Case. quenty met an elderly man in society, who paid her great attention, and to whom, after a while, sh confided the management of some of her interests A few days ago this man pressed her strongly to go and see a chateau in the environs of Saint Cloud, and see a chateau in the environs of Saint Cloud, which was for sale on peculiarly advantageous terms. She felt great distrust, and after some hesitation, determined not to go without informing the police. When, on an appointed day she went, police agonts were stationed near the house. She found in it, to her astonishment, her quondam friend of the watering place, who, with horrible threats, tried to make her sign some deed which he had prepared. On hearing her cries, the police agents entered the house, and arrested the two men. The one whe entied her to the place was subsequently set at liberty, but the young man is to be brought to trial for attempting to swindle with menaces.

The Dearth in Germany

The German journals contain accounts from nearly every part of Germany, exhibiting the general distress arising from the dearness of provisions. In Lithuania, bands of from 30 to 40 individuals over-Lithuania, bands of from 30 to 40 individuals over-ran the country, and carry off by force whatever cereals they can find on the farms. At the barrier post of Merol, the Custom House was attacked, but unsuccessfully. A detachment of dragooms had been sent from Tilsit. Thirty persons have been arrested, and conducted to Konigsberg. In Upper Silesia, and more particularly in the circle of Rybniker, the famine is producing the worst consequences. Sick-ness and death have so increased that the clergy are unequal to the duties of visitation and burial imposed upon them. It is feared that the hunger fever of 1847 and 1848 will be renewed. The popu-lation of the Thuringian Forest are emigrating in fever of 1847 and 1848 will be renewed. The population of the Thuringian Forest are emigrating in despair; and in the Oberland of Weimar a whole parish, with priest and schoolmaster, has left the country. The same thing has been repeated in the duchy of Gotha. The government has bought the village and is taking down the houses. In the Odenwal, in Hesse, the pressure is so great that the government has sont troops thither fearing an insurrection. On Saturday, three large Prussian vessels, towed by a steamer of the same flag, arrived at Antwerp to load with corn. Not long ago Prussia was the granary from which the low countries, France is exporting corn to Prussia by sea and land. The Emperor of Russia has ordered the free admission into his dominions of low priced flour and meal.

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Turkey.

THE HOLY PLACES AT JEBUSALEM.

We find the following in the Debats:—According to the arrangements lately made on the subject of the holy places at Jerusalem, the Ottoman Portubas decided on restoring to the French:—

1. The key of the outer door of the great church of Bethlehem and those of the side doors, so that the Christians will no longer be the prisoners of the Greek monks; they will be henceforth able to enter and go out freely.

2. Two gardens belonging and adjoining to the church, and which the Greeks had taken possession of.

3. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jorusalem, the French will receive a portion of the lower part of the sevens rehes of the Holy Virgin. For more than a century the French lawe not had the use of the gallery built over them.

4. The Franks and Latins will be admitted to share in the tomb of the Holy Virgin, placed under the brook of Cedron, in the valley of Jeboshaphas. 5. Instead of exacting the restitution of the silver star, stolen by the Greeks, on the 1st of November, 1847, the French shall centent themselves by replacing it by another, after the departure of the numerous pilgrims who will this year flock to the place at the solemnities of Easter. By a coincidence which only happens every four years, these felse will be eclebrated simultaneously by all religious sects in the ceat and the west. The French may, besides, build a church in the mixed and neighboring village to Bethlehem, called Belu-Jella. They may also repair their principal church of the convent, in which they are larged the principal church of the convent, in which they reside at Jerusalem.

Foreign Miscellany.

Foreign Miscellany.

A circular has been distributed in Hungary, which removes all doubt as to the intentious of government with respect to the law of avticität. It has been decided to abolish it altogether. This will be a heavy blow to the ancient nobility, for under the avticität a landed estate could slways be reclaimed by the descendants, however remote, of the first owner.

A correspondent writes: - A few days ago I men A correspondent writes:—A lew days ago I men tioned a report current here that Louis Napoleon was about to push his idies Napoleoniemes so far as to create a batch of new nobility, and that a worthy gentleman, who has all his life passed as a respectable commoner, had, on becoming senator, issued new cards with the imposing title of "Le Baron T. de la Crosse." The absurdity of the creation of nobility under a (so-called) republic was so ap-

parent that I really did not give the rumor much credit. Louis Philippe, though a king, was so much afraid of ridicule, that he never ventured to create new nobles till almost the last year of his reign, when the eminent services of Marshal Bugeaud gave him a plausible excuse for the creation of the dukedom of Isly; but now it is really asserted that, before the meeting of the Chambers, the Moniteur will publish a long list of new dukes, counts, and barons, among whom will figure some generals and other personages whose services merit the distinction.

other personages whose services merit the distinction.

Another correspondent writes:—The President of the French republic visited the Tuileries on the 7th inst., in a light carriage, which he drove himself. It appears that, after all, it is doubtful whether that ancient royal palace will become the permanent presidential residence. Louis Napoleon, it is stated, prefers the more retired one of the Elysée, where he is more at liberty, and where he can, besides, enjoy the pleasure of walking in his garden unobserved by any one. His life in the Tuileries would be more before the public, and exercise in its gardens would be pretty much the same as if he took a turn on the Boulevards. He will, perhaps, pass a few weeks, or it may be days, there before the fine weather sets in, but it is more than probable that the whole of the summer and autumn will be spent at St. Sloud, with occasional visits to Paris. He will review a brigade of the garrison of Paris on Sunday next in the Place du Carrousel, but it appears that the whole of the arrangement for the grand review in the Champ de Mars are not yet completed. It has been stated for several days past, that the President was suffering severely from various diseases—acute rheumatism, fever, &c. It is certain that on several occasions for the last three or four days he has been seen in public, driving his own carriage, and presenting pretty much the same aspect as before.

On the 3d instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a gentleman was robbed of 1,500 soudi on the stairs

On the 3d instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a gentleman was robbed of 1,500 scudi on the stairs of a house in the most central part of Rome. The theves had, it seems, received notice that he was to carry that sum to a banker, who lived there, and lay in wait for him, and relieved him of the bank notes, dagger in hand. As there were six stationed along the stairs, resistance was impossible. Great coverty and want of work provailed at the Eternal City, and the general aspect of things is decidedly deplorable, as there seems at present no prospect of smelioration. Many families, who were a few years since in the enjoyment of moderate resources, are now in actual want. This is easily accounted for, as persons having taken ever so slight a part in the republic have been dismissed from all government situations, and Rome being les gay, the bulk of the population, who live by the prodigality of the great, know not how to earn a penny. The kloman capital is, bowever, very tranquil, and a stranger would, to judge from the outward appearance of things, not suspect the general disaffection.

There has not been an instance for the last ten years of so clear a harbor as that of Liverpool now presents for outward bound ships. Often during the present year as many as one hundred, and on two or three occasions, one hundred and fifty ships have been waiting to proceed to sea. On the 16th inst., however, seven ships were all that remained in the port, the entries of which had been made at the Custom House to the previous evening.

Some English are at this moment engaged in studying plans at Nieuwdiep, as it would appear, relative to a project for the establishment of a submarine electrical communication between Holland and England. If we may give credit to the reports in circulation, this plan would only be carried into execution, in the case of France ceasing to be on friendly terms with England, which circumstance would, consequently, render it necessary, in order to ensure theelectric communications between England and a gentleman was robbed of 1,500 soudi on the stairs

The Comercio of Cadiz states that, according to the last accounts from the Havana, the authorities there were in expectation of another attempt at invasion. It was said there that a force of 6,000 adventurers was being organized in the United States, and was only waiting for the means of transport. The Madrid journals do not appear to attach which importance to this statement.

States, and was only whiting for the means of transport. The Madrid journals do not appear to attach much importance to this statement.

The repairs and embellishments in the Tuileries are going on rapidly. All the apartments on the ground-floor looking into the garden are finished. The other rooms looking on the court, which were formerly occupied by the Queen, the Princess Marie, and the Duchess of Saxe Cobourg, will be shortly ready. These last-named apartments, it is thought, will be appropriated for the private offices of the President of the republic. It is said to be in contemplation to ornament with pictures the walls of the staircase leading to the first floor.

It is reported that a friend, meeting Lord Derby

the staircase leading to the first floor.

It is reported that a friend, meeting Lord Derby the other day, made the usual inquiry after his health and his ministry. "I am quite well, and happy to say that the babies also are as well as can be expected," was the reply.

A young female, who has the monomania of homicide, has just been arrested and sent to the Prefecture in Paris. She had attempted, but fortunately without effect, to murder her father, her mother, her sister, and several females of her acquaintance, 'declaring that she wished to drink their blood.

The French Minister has issued a signalar to the

declaring that she wished to drink their blood.

The French Minister has issued a circular to the prefects, giving them instructions for carrying into effect the recent decree of the President of the republic, re-establishing work in prison, and enacting that the work to be done shall be the subject of a contract by public competition. The minister takes occasion to remark that, from the precautions adopted by the government, the resumption of labor in prison will not have the effect of causing a diminution of the workmen's wages, as the tariff for work in the prisons will be nearly the same as out of doors; and as, besides, no more work will be done than may actually be required for consumption.

Madame Sontag is still "starring," with uncloud-Madame Sontag is still "starring," with unclouded success, at every different town and city in Germany, with the exception of Berlin, where her reappearance on the stage would be found distasteful to the court, of which she was for so many years the delight and ornament. The railway directors, however, reap a harvest from this circumstance; they provide the music-loving population of Berlin with a return ticket, to Leipzic, Dresden, or Dessau, as may be, together with admission to the boxes or pit, at a fixed and moderate price.

An English tradesman went to Paris to pur-

sau, as may be, together with admission to the boxes or pit, at a fixed and moderate price.

An English tradesman went to Paris to purchase goods; he called on one of the first Mulhousen firms to select his stock. Whilst there, a soldier of the line entered, to see a party whom he knew, as both coming from the same country town. They reciprocally had a goutte of oau de vie; and one of the party jokingly remarked—"How was it that the army so soon forgot Cavaignac and the other officers!" The soldier instantly departed, but quickly returned, with six other soldiers, and the three young men were seized, and despatched the same evening to the galleys, for an attempt to intimidate the military.

Thomas Moore's memory is not to be unhonored in Ireland. It is proposed to lay his remains, says the Dublin Nation, in Irish earth. Ireland is willing to forgive him his English leanings, and to place his dust beside that of O'Connell and Curran. We shall not be so ungenerous as to protest against the proposal of the Dublin Cemeteries committee to give him an Irish grave. Let him sleep in Glasnevin; though the strict canons of patriotism would forbid such honors because of his desertion of Ireland, and his infidelity to his own fame. We must make large allowances for the dead bard. In the same spirit, it is determined to have in this city a general musical festival in honor of his genius. The fittest tribute to him, indeed, is a requiem of his own immortal melodies.

Sir Stratford Canning has just given a most splendid but contemps.

Sir Stratford Canning has just given a most splen-Sir Strattori Canning has just given a most splen-did bal costumé at Constantinople, at which were invited all the notabilities of that great capital. The Oriental dresses, glittering with embroidery and gold, were very numerous. Such balls being quite a novelty in Turkey, the highest interest was excited on the occasion among the numerous parties nvited.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 7th, states, that the government has just imposed a personal tax on every Turkish subject, without distinction of religion. The minimum is to amount to 20 piastres (5fr. 40c.) a year, and it is thought that the whole amount will reach a sum of 100 millions.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Julien de Bocarme, the uncle of the Count de Bocarms who was executed for poisoning his brother-in-law. It will be remembered that, in consequence of this affair, Count Julian had resigned his seat in the Belgian Senate, but was re-elected almost unanimously.

himously.

A magnificent aurora borealis was visible at Frankfort on the night of the 19th ult. It was seen in New-Tork on the same night. What a magnificent exhibition to have been seen over such a vast

portion of the world!

From the 1st of March, 1851, to the 1st of February, the French government electric telegraph, of which the head office is established at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, has transmitted 11,443 messages, as follows:—I. Despatches transmitted from Paris to the departments, from the departments of Paris, and from one department to another, 4,594. 2. Despatches transmitted from France to Belgium, and from Belgium to France, 4,774. 3. Despatches transmitted from France to England, and from England to France, 1,468. 4. Daspatches transmitted in transitu from England to Belgium through France, and from Belgium to England, 607, making altogether 11,443 despatches. The sums juid for the transmission of these despatches amounted to 166,577f., viz.:—For France, 97,889f.; for Belgium and Germany, 50,322f.; for England, 18,346f.

18,346f.
The Roman government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power.

A letter from Bromberg, (Peson,) in the Prussian Gazzite, says:—The full length statue of Copernicus arrived here on the 14th inst, and was received by a deputation from Thorn, to which town it was carried the next day. This statue is one of the last works of the sculptor Tieck. Not only Germany, but England and France, took part in the subscriptions opened for the erection of this statue.

The total length of electric telegraph lines in Prussia is 446 German miles, (981 leagues,) and 376 of them are underground. 130 of them were established in the course of the last year. The number of despatches transmitted in 1851 was 39,972, of which 11,447 were by the Prussian or other governments—the rest by private individuals. The total receipts were 90,450 thalors, (343,710fr...) and the total expense 157,162 thalors, (597,215fr...); but the government despatches are not included in the receipts.

In a plenary meeting of the Senate, at Frankfort,

ocipts.

In a plenary meeting of the Senate, at Frankfort, held on the 24th ult., the debate on the new constitution of Frankfort was concluded. In the next sitting of the Legislative Chamber, it will be submitted to that body, and in the event of its being thrown out, will by octroyée. Should the latter occur, a great majority of the burghers, who desire nothing more than the re-establishment of the old constitution, intend, by virtue of article 46 of the Federal Act, to apply to the Germanic Confederation.

Federal Act, to apply to the Germanie Confederation.

The Moniteur publishes the postal convention
concluded between France and the Netherlands, and
an additional treaty of commerce between France
and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Madame Pfoiffer, the lady traveller, who has traversed almost every country in the world, made her
way unattended across India, and traversed Contral
Asia in safety, has arrived at Singapore. She purposes visiting Borneo, the Celebes, and other portions of the Indian Archipelago, and intends to trust
herself among the savage tribes of Now Guinea.

We find the following in the Impartial du Nord:---

tions of the Indian Archipelago, and intends to trust herself among the savage tribes of New Guinea.

We find the following in the Impartialdu Nord:—

"The Princess Naraki, great-niece of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Valenciennes three days ago, with the Lady Superior of the Order of Saint Vincent de Paul. Their object was to examine the buildings of the Hospice Générale, and to make proper arrangements for the installation of the sisters of the order. The pious princess desires to occupy a cell in their humble asylum. It is said that, descended voluntarily from the highest steps of the imperial throne, to which her rank and birth called her, she has abjured the Greek religion to adopt that of the Roman Catholic Church, and to take the veil amongst the humblest Sisters of Charity. She resolved on this vocation in a journey she some time ago made to Paris, after the death of hor father, on seeing the exemplary life of the sisters of the congregation of Saint Vincent de Paul. In order to end her life amongst them, far from worldly greatness, she hesitated at no sacrifice—neither the loss of her property—which was confiscated—nor existence. She possesses a perfect education, and her modesty is very great."

very great. After the execution of Merino for the attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain, a cast of his head was taken by Dr. Didier of Madrid. A copy of this cast has arrived in Paris, and been placed in the Museum of Anatomy, in the collection of heads of creat criminals. great oriminals.

The Nacion and Clamor Publico of Madrid, state The Nacion and Clamor Publico of Madrid, state that two priests quarrelled rocently as to who should perform mass first in a church at Brioles, in the Rioja, the same district which gave birth to Martin Merino. They assaulted each other with the books, calixes, and everything else they could lay their hands on, till at length one of them actually beat out the other's brains with a crucifix.

According to a report of the Submarine Telegraph (between France and England) Company, submitted at a meeting hold last week in Paris, it appears that the receips were 393!. in the first month from the commencement of operations, 517!. in the second, and 519!. in the third. The annual expenses of all kinds, it was estimated, will not exceed 2,000!.

A treaty between her Majesty and the republic

A treaty between her Majesty and the republic of Now Granada, for the suppression of the slave trade, was signed at Bogota on the 2d of April, 1851.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 20th ult., in the Cologne Gazette, says:—"After a long deliberation, the Germanic Diet has resolved to sell the fleet of the North Sea."

The Belgian government has authorised an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

The Belgian government has appointed a Consul-General at St. Petersburg. Viscount de Jonghe, a young diplomatist, of an ancient and wealthy Flemish family, has been selected for these functions. It appears, from a statistical return to the Aus-It appears, from a statistical return to the Austrian government, that at the end of 1851, the number of sheep in the Austrian dominions amounted to twenty-seven millions. In the same year these animals furnished 610,000 quintals of wool, of which 160,000 were exported, and the rest used by the native manufacturers.

A letter from Copenhagen says—"The police of this city publishes every year an account of the number of persons found drunk in the streets. In the year 1851, the number of men taken up drunk was 591, and of women 150—a total which gives an increase of 73 over 1850, and of 92 over 1849."

The Minister of the Interior at Modern has issued

The Minister of the Interior at Modena has issued a notice, announcing that the telegraphic line which connects Modena, Gustalla, and Reggio with the Austrian states, will be henceforward open to the use of the public. The tariff is regulated according to the distance in German miles, of fifteen to a degree, and no despatch is to contain more than one

The official journal of the duchy of Oldenburg contains a proclamation of the Gand Duke, an-nouncing the marriage of the hereditary Grand Duke with the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Alten-

A letter from Cassel, of the 16th ult., states that all the attempts to recapture the fugitives Kellner and Zinn had failed. Their friends, in order to give them time to leave the territory, had cut the wires of the electric telegraph, and thus prevented the transmission of the government despatches announcing the flight.

ing the flight.

The Vienna Gazette, of the 17th ult., publishes the note addressed by its ambassador at London to the English government, respecting the refugees, and the reply of Lord Granvillo. The Gazettte at the same time announces that in conformity with the notifiation stready published, more severe measures against Englishmen travelling in Austria are in course of execution; and that the government reserves to itself to adopt others if necessary.

The state of distress in the provinces of Prussia.

The state of distress in the provinces of Prussia were increasing in a most terrifying manner; even in Berlin itself the scarcity of victuals was felt; potatocs were rising in price about 100 per cent., and bread was diminishing in quality and quantity. The prospect for the next season is very far from being satisfactory.

Mr. Thompson, surgeon in the British navy, has submitted a plan to the commissioners of the admiralty by which candles and oil may for ever be dispensed with, many thousand pounds annually being saved, and yet ten times more light secured to every ship afloat. This is accomplished by a simple and a very ingenious method of using the slush from salt meats, now of no use. The Commons have approved of the invention; and since the order was given by the admiralty, the impregnable, flag-ship, has been lighted from stem to stern on this new plan. The men in each ship, in place of having one dip of 34 to the pound, have now a light for six hours equal to 16 dips, and from which, by the aid of a parabolic reflector, they are enabled to read 30 feet off. This candle-tube may be filled with water, yet it can be instantly expelled, and the light fully maintained. The grease is so locked up that it cannot well escape, so that the lamp may be rolled about the deck.

The Bengal Hurkaru states that Tien Teh, the

The Bengal Hurkaru states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

Letters from Bremen state that emigration from that port is now taking place to an extent unknown in any previous season. Emigrants average 600 Smith O'Brien is at present acting as a classical tutor in the family of Dr. Brook, in Van Diemon's Land.

Land.

Near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are

his trophies.

A London tory paper says:—Last year the importers of cotton lost large sums of money; this year they are clearing from a halfpeany to three farthings a pound, or from 20s. to 30s. a bale. When you multiply these gains by a million, or a million and a half, they become something considerable. This great interest nover was in a more satisfactory state than it is at present.

It is known to the professors of natural philosophy that a platina wire can be heated instantaneously to a red heat, by means of a powerful electric battery—and that in that state it will cut through the skin and flesh of the human body with more ease than the sharpest instrument. The surgeons of the Santa Theresa Hospital in Vienna have made the experiment of substituting such a wire for the usual surgical instruments in some of their operations, and it is said with perfect success. They have laid a memoir on the subject before the Imperial Academy of Science in that capital.

The Archduke Albrecht went to Pesth on the

in that capital.

The Archduke Albrecht went to Pesth on the 26th ult., for the purpose of definitively taking upon himself the general government, and to administer the civil business which is to take place early in the cessuing month. The committee appointed to consider the future political organization of the country holds its sittings three times a week, in order to the speedy conclusion of the business.

Rome workmen, a short time back, in digging the ground occupied by the park of the Villa Vicarelle, at Rome, discovered some remains of foundations, which appeared to ge back to the reigns of Adrian and Trajan. These discoveries having attracted the attention of Pather Marchi, known for his archaelegical researches, he directed some further examination of the ground to be made, being aware that the thormal baths, which formerly existed there, had always attracted a great number of visiters. The result of this research has exceeded what could have been expected, a vast quantity of coins of all dates generally of bronze, having been discovered. Medals with inscriptions in honor of Apollo and the nymphas of the waters have also been found, as well as 3 silver oups for drinking the waters, and bearing outside an inscription containing the timerary of the read from Rome to Cadiz, though giving less stations than these set down in the celebrated itinerary of Antoninus, thereby seeming to imply that these cups were made before his time. The excavations are still going on.

are still going on.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes a statement, from which it appears that, from 1847 to 1851, 573 vessels, forming an aggregate of 41,650 tons, or an average of 73 tons per vessel, have been built in the dock yards of Piedmont.

There were twenty-nine suicides in Paris in Janlast, namely: one girl of 15; two young men of from 15 to 20; two men and three women from 20 to 30; three men and two women from 30 to 40; five men and four women from 40 to 50; four men from 50 to 60; two from 60 to 70; and one from 70 to 80 years of age.

60; two from 60 to 70; and one from 70 to 80 years of age.

A leading article in the Fedrelandet, after pointing out that England is a northern land, and that the interests of Denmark and England would be fostered and increased by such a union, suggests that the younger son of Queen Victoria should become King of Denmark, and that Danish communication with England should be rapidly extended.

It is said that Louis Navaleon has determined to

ation with England should be rapidly extended.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has determined to ask eight millions of france as his civil list. The amount is to be fixed by the Senate; and the Senators, who have been already sounded on the subject, vie with each other in liberality. The least liberal say that Louis Napoleon ought to have at least as much as Louis Philippe; but the greater number think be ought to be placed on the same ooting with the sovereigns of the elder branch of the Bourbons.

A year porthers desired has just left the press base.

A new northern drama has just left the press here, "Gunlög Ormetunge," by Kristian Arentsen; it is founded on the magnificent old sager of Gunlög, the worm-tongued, and is a production of considerable rectical work. poetical merit.

worm-tongued, and is a production of considerable poetical merit.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the receipts of the revenue for January last. They amounted to 76,169, 268 reals, being an increase of more than six million, on those of January, 1951.

It is not to be wondered at that the Pope feels his position to be anything but firm; for, instead of his having been fixed in his place by real Roman coment, he has been merely dabbed down where he is with a little plaster of Paris.

Every mail from Naples brings accounts of earthquakes. That kingdom has been suffering for the last six mouths from continued shocks. Last year several occurred in Piedment, and were immediately put down by the ultra-reactionists as a divine chastisement, in consequence of the promulgation of the Siccardi laws. How are the shocks in the dominions of his Majesty of Naples to be accounted for by that party? The rumors of a general amnesty are not confirmed. The chief State prisoners still fill the Neapolitan dangeons.

party? The rumors of a general amnesty are not confirmed. The chief State prisoners still fill the Neapolitan dungeons.

We hear from Bromberg, in Prussia, that the new statute of Copernious, one of the last works of Tieck, has arrived in that city, and been there received by a deputation from the municipality of Thorn, in which town—the birthplace of the great astronomer—it is to be creeted. The carriage of the statue from Bromberg to Thorn became a procession. It was stopped in many of the villages and ornamented with votive crowns. The statue is the result of a public subscription, in the lists of which many English and French names appear. Some of our readers will remember the great statue of Copernicus by Thorwaldsen, creeted by a national Polish subscription in 1829 at Warsaw. That capital being a part of the Russian empire, while the astronomer's birthplace lies within the boundaries of Prussia, the Court of Berlin has sought to gain an illustration for itself by raising a new monoument to the memory of Copernicus.

King Max, of Bavaria, has commissioned the

for itself by raising a new monoument to the memory of Copernicus.

King Max, of Bavaria, has commissioned the sculptor, Halbig, of Munich, to model from the life a bust of the celebrated philosopher Schelling.

The Union Médicale states that in 1812 there were 537 medical men practising in Paris, whilst in 1851 there were 1,352, being an augmentation of 815 in 40 years. The population of Paris in 1812 was 547,756 inhabitants, or 1,018 persons for each medical man; at present it is 900,000, or 656 for each medical practitioner.

The Correspondent, of Bohemia, under date of Kalisch, 22d ult., says:—"In addition to forty-two vessels of war, well-armed, which Russia has in the Baltic, she has from fifty to sixty in the Black Sea, and in the Sea of Azof. Among them are several steam-frigates. Travellers who have arrived from the interior of Russia state that the government was taking measures to re-establish the park of artillery at Warsaw. Russia will be ready for any evontuality. Large bodies of troops are stationed from the garrison of Peland will form an auxiliary corps."

The example of the Crystal Palace is about to be followed in Silesia, where there is seou to be a ex-

The example of the Crystal Palace is about to be followed in Silesia, where there is soon to be an exhibition of Silesian manufactures under a glass roof. This is much more appropriate than its proroof. This is much more appropriate than its projectors have apprehended probably, for the whole linen manufacture of Silesia, the produce of handweaving, is a hothouse plant, which is only kept from immediate extinction by heavy import duties on the far superior productions of Manchester. Nevertheless, in spite of protection, and in spite of charity balls, subscriptions, and all manner of eleemosynary efforts, Silesia remains the Ireland of Prussia, with a strong admixture of Spitalfields; the Romanism, the indolence, and the poverty of the former, with the helpless leaning on protection of the latter. the latter.
The passage of the Vistula, at Marienburg, has

been interrupted by the floating ice, and, unless frost sets in, may remain impracticable for several days. The water was very high, and still rising at a rate to cause great fears of an inundation, which would be a fearful disaster for a vast extent of ad-The Corriere Militare of Nice, states, that it is

The Corriere Militare of Nice, states, that it is contemplated to raise a subscription for a monument to Charles Albert at that place. The artist appointed, in the event of the necessary funds being raised, is the celebrated sculptor Raymondi, and the monument is to represent Charles Albert in a kneeling posture, as if invoking the mercy of Providence in behalf of Italy.

Buckingham, the traveller, is the promoter of a scheme for joining the Atlantic and Pacific occans, by establishing a line of route between Boca det Toro, or Cheriqui, on the Atlantic, and Golfo Dulce, on the Pacific coast. The distance from sea to sea between these points is seventy miles, and the ground is in the hands of the British, who have an infant settlement, which Mr. Buckingham recommends as a desirable location for emigrants, at the southeast portion of Costa Rica.

The Duke of Augustenbarg is at present in

mends as a desirable location for emigrants, at the southeast portion of Costa Rica.

The Duke of Augustenburg is at present in Frankfort. The envoy of Denmark, M. Von Bulow, has entered into direct negotiations with him respecting his claims to the succession, and the disposition of his forfeited estates.

The second chamber of Wurtemberg adopted in its sittings of the 26th ult. the report of its committee, tending to declare the fundamental rights preclaimed by the Frankfort National Assembly of legal force in the kingdom, and imprescriptible except by constitutional means.

The turf is wonderfully well represented in the present English cabinet, which centains four of its stanchest supporters, in the persons of the Premior, the President of the Council, the Lord Licutement for Ireland, and the Master of the Horse. If Lord George Bentinck had been alive, it would also have been represented at the Exchequer.

The Piedmontees Gazette of the 25th ultime announces that the Senate had adopted, by 49 to 3, the new law on the press; and by 49 to 2, the bill authorizing the government to adopt certain measures of public safety.

Miguelite outbreaks, on a small scale, have taken place in several parts of Portugal; but they have been promptly suppressed, and the chief instigators arrested. From all the accounts it appears that the country generally is in a state of ferment and disorder.

Advices from Otago, New Zealand, dated the 13th

disorder.

Advices from Otago, New Zealand, dated the 13th of October, state that the settlement is making slow but steady progress. The flocks and herds are largely increasing, and after another harvest there will also be a full supply of grain of all sorts. Gold dust had been found at the Molyneux, and also some fair specimens of opal.

specimens of opal.

A special train arrived at Havre on the 7th inst. from Paris, with 477 prisoners condomned to transportation. They were escorted by a detachment of sixty of the Gendarmeric Mobile, and were immediately taken to the Florida Basin, and ombarked on board the Christophe Colombe, which soon afterward left the dock. Among the number sent on board her are the ex-representative M. Miot, and M. Salva, ex-chef de battaillon of the National Guard of Sotteville; a painter named Aymard; M. Levalleur-Villiers, of Rouen; and M. Pornin, who was the organizer of the Montagnard guards.

The Alchbur of Algiers appropries the death of

The Akhbar of Algiers announces the death of Ben-Djellab, the cheickh of the casis of Tougourt, and states that the principal men of the district recommend his young son, Abdel-Kader, to the French government as his successor, the chiefdom having remained in the same family for upwards of three centuries. The deceased cheickh was only 30 years of age.